



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Science	Topic: Living in Environments	Year: 4
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Key Knowledge

Living things can be grouped (classified) in different ways according to their features. Classification keys can be used to identify and name living things. Living things live in a habitat which provides an environment to which they are suited (Year 2 learning). These environments may change naturally e.g. through flooding, fire, earthquakes etc. Humans also cause the environment to change. This can be in a good way (i.e. positive human impact, such as setting up nature reserves) or in a bad way (i.e. negative human impact, such as littering). These environments also change with the seasons; different living things can be found in a habitat at different times of the year.

Key Learning

Can name living things living in a range of habitats, giving the key features that helped them to identify them

Can give examples of how an environment may change both naturally and due to human impact

Disciplinary Skills

- Grouping organisms according to their characteristics
- Classifying animals into specific groups according to their characteristics
- Using a classification key
- Gathering and recording data to help answer questions

Key Concepts

Interconnectedness in Ecosystems

The death of one part of a food chain or web affects the entire chain.

Wild animals often face challenges in finding enough food.

Diversity of Animal Life

Animals live in a variety of environments, not just on land.

Adaptation and Habitat Changes

Animals and plants can adapt to changes in their habitats, but not all changes are beneficial.

Changes to habitats can be positive or negative.

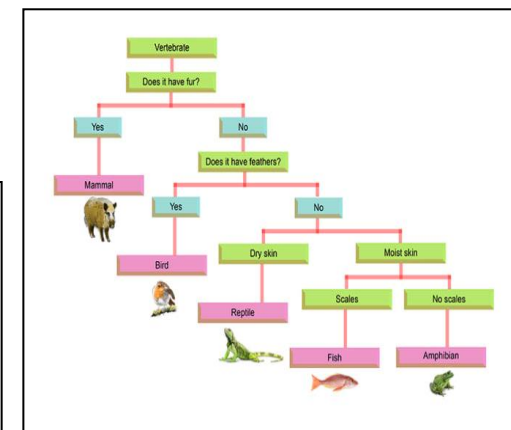
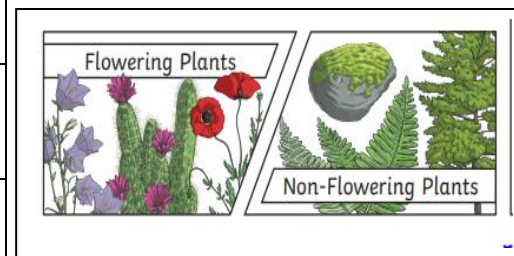
The Big Question

What are some of the ways we can group and categorise animals?

Key Vocabulary

organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.

respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Plants Identify and name a variety of common wild and garden plants, including deciduous and evergreen trees. Identify and describe the basic structure of a variety of common flowering plants, including trees. Animals including humans Identify and name a variety of common animals including fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals. Describe and compare the structure of a variety				Living in Environments	Living things and their habitats Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird. Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.	Living things and their habitats Describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including microorganisms, plants and animals. Give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

of common animals (fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including pets).						
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Diversity - <https://wildlabs.net/article/meet-scientists-black-mammalogists-week>

Local Visits - <https://barkinganddagenhamcountryparks.com/nature-and-wildlife-walks/>